

SHOBHIT NIRWAN's
DESIGNED



DEVELOPMENT

NEW NOTES FOR CLASS 10 2022 EXAMS

Including NCERT Line-By-Line Questions
PYQs in MCQ Format
CBSE Sample Paper
Flowchart

Comparing Development of Different countries/states

- Comparison through National Income.
- Comparison through per Capita Income.
- How World Bank compares?

Concept of Development

- Different People, Different Goals
- Income and Other Goals

Development

Other Criteria

- IMR
- Literacy Rate
- Net Attendance Ratio
- BMI

Public Facility

Human Development Report

Sustainability of Development

- Development is the process of growing and becoming better. [cbse 2016]
- Different people, different Goals: People seek things that are most important for them, i.e. that which can fulfill their aspirations or desire. What may be development for one may not be development for another. This can be understood by the following example:
To get more electricity, an industrialist may want more dams. But this may submerge the land and disrupt the lives of people who are displaced, such as tribes.
here, $\text{विद्युत} \rightarrow$ electricity for town people
 $\text{बुझान} \rightarrow$ tribes
- Income and other Goals: A person have two types of development goals
i.e. 1) Material Things - money, car, house etc
cbse 2018 \leftarrow 2) Non-Material Things - Freedom, friends, equality, respect etc
Both material and non-material things are equally important or we can say that for development, people look at mix of goals.

Comparing Development of Different Countries / States

- # Comparison through National Income:
for comparing countries, their income is considered to be one of the most imp. attribute. Countries with higher income are more developed than other countries as more income means more of all the things that a human being needs.

Total Income of a country = The sum of income of all the resident of the country

But we compare countries with average income (also known as per capita income) and not total income because different countries have different population.

- # Comparison through Per Capita Income:

$$\text{Per Capita Income or Average Income} = \frac{\text{Total Income of Country}}{\text{Total population of country}}$$

WORLD BANK compares countries on the basis of their Per Capita Income:

- Countries with per capita income of \$12,056 per annum and above in 2017 are called rich countries.
- Countries with per capita income of \$955 or less in 2017 are called low-income countries.
- India has per capita income of \$1820 in 2017 and is considered as low middle income country.

Comparison through Per Capita Income has its drawbacks as it hides disparities. eg. when a small section of people has very high income, the average income also gets high and do not give proper idea about the actual situation.

country	Monthly Income of citizen (in Rupees)					
	I	II	III	IV	V	PCI
Country X	8500	9500	8800	9000	9200	9000
Country Y	500	500	500	500	43000	9000

Assume both countries have only 5 person. We can see both country have average income or Per Capita Income of ₹9000/- but Country X is better than Country Y.

Other Criteria

- **Infant Mortality Rate (IMR)**: Number of children that die before the age of one year in proportion of 1000 live children born in that particular year.
- **Literacy Rate**: The proportion of literate population in the 7 and above age group.
- **Net Attendance Ratio**: Total number of children of age group 14 and 15 years attending school as percentage of total number of children in the same age group.
- **Life Expectancy**: Average expected length of life of a person at birth.
- **Body Mass Index (BMI)**: Internationally, a standard known as Body Mass Index is used to determine whether an adult person is undernourished or not.

chse 2020

$$BMI = \frac{\text{Weight (in kg)}}{(\text{Height})^2 \text{ (in meter)}}$$

$BMI < 18.5$ (undernourished)
 $18.5 < BMI < 25$ (normal)
 $25 < BMI$ (overweight)

This standard is not applicable for growing children.

K³B ⇒

State	Infant Mortality Rate Per 1000 (2010)	Literacy rate (%)		Net Attendance Ratio for class I-V (1995-96)	Per Capita Income (in ₹)
		2007	2011		
Punjab	34	70	76.68	81	60746
Kerala	13	91	93.91	91	59179
Bihar	48	47	63.82	41	16715

- In comparison of per capita income of states, Punjab would be considered most developed and Bihar least developed.
- But if we observe Kerala is a better place to live because it has low IMR.
- This shows besides income, all other goals are equally important.

Public facilities

- Money in your pocket cannot buy all the goods and services that you may need to live. (eg - Pollution free environment, protection from disease)
- Public facilities by government is the cheapest and best way to provide these goods and services collectively.
- Kerala is a better place to live OR Kerala have low IMR :
 - It have better public distribution system so everyone gets food and is healthy.
 - They have adequate provision of basic health facilities so people get treated properly.
 - Kerala have proper education facilities as education make people more aware about their health.

Human Development Report (A better way!)

Human development Report published by UNDP (United Nations Development Program) is one of the best methods to measure development.

The report compares countries based on 3 criterias:

- i) Per Capita Income.
- ii) Life expectancy.
- iii) Literacy Rate and enrollment ratio.

Some countries in middle east are rich countries but they have bad education, health status, so they aren't considered a developed country.

India's HDR rank is 130 and Sri Lanka's HDR rank is 76.

Sustainability of Development

- Development should take place but without harming environment, eg:- Groundwater is under serious threat of overuse.
- Excessive mining of iron, gold, silver or coal and extraction of crude oil lead to depletion of the stock of these resources. Smoke and other poisonous gases being released from factories lead to environmental pollution.
- Problems of water and air pollution are affecting the living of people and will affect lives of future generations also.

K³B Under globalisation, particularly after 1990, the farmers in India have been exposed to new challenges such as competition with other International countries.



The idea of development or progress has always been with us. We have aspirations or desires about what we would like to do and how we would like to live. Similarly, we have ideas about what a country should be like. What are the essential things that we require? Can life be better for all? How should people live together? Can there be more equality? Development involves thinking about these questions and about the ways in which we can work towards achieving these goals. This is a complex task and in this chapter we shall make a beginning at understanding development. You will learn more about these issues in greater depth in higher classes. Also, you will find answers to many of these questions not just in economics but also in your course in history and political science. This is because the way we live today is influenced by the past. We can't desire for change without being aware of this. In the same way, it is only through a democratic political process that these hopes and possibilities can be achieved in real life.



"Without me **they** cannot develop...
in this system **I** cannot develop!"

WHAT DEVELOPMENT PROMISES — DIFFERENT PEOPLE, DIFFERENT GOALS

Let us try to imagine what development or progress is likely to mean to different persons listed in Table 1.1. What are their aspirations? You will find that some columns are partially filled. Try to complete the table. You can also add any other category of persons.

YOU WANT A **CAR**? THE WAY OUR COUNTRY IS SET UP ALL YOU CAN HOPE FOR IS MAY BE TO ONE DAY OWN THE RICKSHAW YOU PULL!



TABLE 1.1 DEVELOPMENTAL GOALS OF DIFFERENT CATEGORIES OF PERSONS

Category of Person	Developmental Goals / Aspirations
Landless rural labourers	More days of work and better wages; local school is able to provide quality education for their children; there is no social discrimination and they too can become leaders in the village.
Prosperous farmers from Punjab	Assured a high family income through higher support prices for their crops and through hardworking and cheap labourers; they should be able to settle their children abroad.
Farmers who depend only on rain for growing crops	
A rural woman from a land owning family	
Urban unemployed youth	
A boy from a rich urban family	
A girl from a rich urban family	She gets as much freedom as her brother and is able to decide what she wants to do in life. She is able to pursue her studies abroad.
An <i>adivasi</i> from Narmada valley	

Having filled Table 1.1, let us now examine it. Do all of these persons have the same notion of development or progress? Most likely not. Each one of them seeks different things.

They seek things that are most important for them, i.e., that which can fulfil their aspirations or desires. In fact, at times, two persons or groups of persons may seek things

Q1. What are some on-material things people seek for?,except money etc.

which are conflicting. A girl expects as much freedom and opportunity as her brother, and that he also shares in the household work. Her brother may not like this. Similarly, to get more electricity, industrialists may want more dams. But this may submerge the land and disrupt the lives of people who are displaced – such as tribals. They might resent this and may prefer small check dams or tanks to irrigate their land.

So, two things are quite clear: one, **different persons can have different developmental goals** and two, **what may be development for one may not be development for the other. It may even be destructive for the other.**



THOSE PEOPLE
DON'T WANT TO
DEVELOP!

INCOME AND OTHER GOALS

If you go over Table 1.1 again, you will notice one common thing: what people desire are regular work, better wages, and decent price for their crops or other products that they produce. In other words, they want more income.

Besides seeking more income, one-way or the other, people also seek things like equal treatment, freedom, security, and respect of others. They resent discrimination. All these are important goals. In fact, in some cases, these may be more important than

more income or more consumption because material goods are not all that you need to live.

Money, or material things that one can buy with it, is one factor on which our life depends. But the quality of our life also depends on non-material things mentioned above. If it is not obvious to you, then just think of the role of your friends in your life. You may desire their friendship. Similarly, there are many things that are not easily measured but they mean a lot to our lives. These are often ignored.

*A demonstration
meeting against
raising the height
of Sardar
Sarovar Dam on
Narmada River*



However, it will be wrong to conclude that what cannot be measured is not important.

Consider another example. If you get a job in a far off place, before accepting it you would try to consider many factors, apart from income, such as facilities for your family, working atmosphere, or opportunity to learn. In another case, a job may give you less pay but may offer regular employment that enhances your sense of security. Another job, however, may offer high pay but no job security and also leave no time for your family. This will reduce your sense of security and freedom.

Similarly, for development, people look at a mix of goals. It is true that if women are engaged in paid work, their dignity in the household and society increases. However, it is also the case that if there is respect for women there would be more sharing of housework and a greater acceptance of women working outside. A safe and secure environment may allow more women to take up a variety of jobs or run a business.

Hence, the developmental goals that people have are not only about better income but also about other important things in life.

LET'S WORK THESE OUT

1. Why do different persons have different notions of development? Which of the following explanations is more important and why?
 - (a) Because people are different.
 - (b) Because life situations of persons are different.
2. Do the following two statements mean the same? Justify your answer.
 - (a) People have different developmental goals.
 - (b) People have conflicting developmental goals.
3. Give some examples where factors other than income are important aspects of our lives.
4. Explain some of the important ideas of the above section in your own words.

NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

If, as we have seen above, individuals seek different goals, then their notion of national development is also likely to be different. Discuss among yourselves on what India should do for development.

Most likely, you would find that different students in the class have given different answers to the above question. In fact, you might yourself think of many different answers and not be too sure of any of these. **It is very important to keep in mind that**

different persons could have different as well as conflicting notions of a country's development.

However, can all the ideas be considered equally important? Or, if there are conflicts how does one decide? What would be a fair and just path for all? We also have to think whether there is a better way of doing things. Would the idea benefit a large number of people or only a small group? National development means thinking about these questions.

LET'S WORK THESE OUT

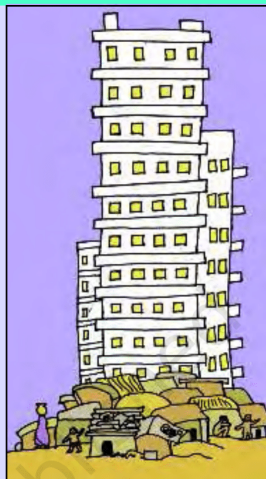
Discuss the following situations:

1. Look at the picture on the right. What should be the developmental goals for such an area?
2. Read this newspaper report and answer the questions that follow:

A vessel dumped 500 tonnes of liquid toxic wastes into open-air dumps in a city and in the surrounding sea. This happened in a city called Abidjan in Ivory Coast, a country in Africa. The fumes from the highly toxic waste caused nausea, skin rashes, fainting, diarrhoea etc. After a month seven persons were dead, twenty in hospital and twenty six thousand treated for symptoms of poisoning.

A multinational company dealing in petroleum and metals had contracted a local company of the Ivory Coast to dispose the toxic waste from its ship.

- (i) Who are the people who benefited and who did not?
 - (ii) What should be the developmental goal for this country?
3. What can be some of the developmental goals for your village, town or locality?



ACTIVITY 1



If even the idea of what constitutes development can be varied and conflicting, then certainly there can be differences about ways of developing. If you know of any such controversy, try to find out arguments advanced by different people. You may do so by talking to different persons or you may find it from newspapers and television.

HOW TO COMPARE DIFFERENT COUNTRIES OR STATES?

You might ask — if development can mean different things, how come some countries are generally called developed and others under-developed? Before we come to this, let us consider another question.

When we compare different things, they could have similarities as well as differences. Which aspects do we use to compare them? Let us look at students in the class itself. How do we compare different students? They differ in their height, health, talents and interests. The healthiest student may not be the most studious one. The most intelligent student may not be the friendliest one. So, how do we compare students? The criterion we may use depends on the purpose of comparison. We use different criterion to choose a sports team, a debate team, a music team or a team to organise a picnic. Still, if for some purpose, we have to choose the criterion for the all-round progress of children in the class, how shall we do it?

Usually we take one or more important characteristics of persons and compare them based on these characteristics. Of course, there can be differences about what are important characteristics that should form the basis of comparison: friendliness and spirit of cooperation, creativity or marks secured?

This is true of development too. **For comparing countries, their income is considered to be one of the most important attributes.** Countries with higher income are

more developed than others with less income. This is based on the understanding that more income means more of all things that human beings need. Whatever people like, and should have, they will be able to get with greater income. So, greater income itself is considered to be one important goal.

Now, what is the income of a country? Intuitively, the income of the country is the income of all the residents of the country. This gives us the total income of the country.

However, for comparison between countries, total income is not such an useful measure. Since, countries have different populations, comparing total income will not tell us what an average person is likely to earn. Are people in one country better off than others in a different country? Hence, we compare the **average income** which is the total income of the country divided by its total population. The average income is also called **per capita income**.

In World Development Reports, brought out by the World Bank, this criterion is used in classifying countries. Countries with per capita income of US\$ 12616 per annum and above in 2012, are called rich countries and those with per capita income of US\$ 1035 or less are called low-income countries. India comes in the category of low middle income countries because its per capita income in 2012 was just US\$ 1530 per annum. The rich countries, excluding countries of Middle East and certain other small countries, are generally called developed countries.

Average Income

While 'averages' are useful for comparison, they also hide disparities.

For example, let us consider two countries, A and B. For the sake of simplicity, we have assumed that they have only five citizens each. **Based on data given in Table 1.2, calculate the average income for both the countries.**

assured of being its fifth citizen but if it is a lottery that decides our citizenship number then perhaps most of us will prefer to live in country A. Even though both the countries have identical average income, country A is preferred because it has more equitable distribution. In this country people are neither very rich nor extremely poor. On the other hand most citizens in country B are poor and one person is extremely rich. Hence, while average income is useful for comparison it does not tell us how this income is distributed among people.

TABLE 1.2 COMPARISON OF TWO COUNTRIES

Country	Monthly incomes of citizens in 2012 (in Rupees)					
	I	II	III	IV	V	Average
Country A	9500	10500	9800	10000	10200	
Country B	500	500	500	500	48000	

Will you be equally happy to live in both these countries? Are both equally developed? Perhaps some of us may like to live in country B if we are

COUNTRY WITH NO RICH AND NO POOR



WE
MADE THE
CHAIRS
AND WE
USE
THEM.

COUNTRY WITH RICH AND POOR



WE
MADE THE
CHAIRS
AND HE
TOOK
THEM.

LET'S WORK THESE OUT

1. Give three examples where an average is used for comparing situations.
2. Why do you think average income is an important criterion for development? Explain.
3. Besides size of per capita income, what other property of income is important in comparing two or more societies?
4. Suppose records show that the average income in a country has been increasing over a period of time. From this, can we conclude that all sections of the economy have become better? Illustrate your answer with an example.
5. From the text, find out the per capita income level of low-income countries as per World Development Reports.
6. Write a paragraph on your notion of what should India do, or achieve, to become a developed country.

INCOME AND OTHER CRITERIA

When we looked at individual aspirations and goals, we found that people not only think of better income but also have goals such as security, respect for others, equal treatment, freedom, etc. in mind. Similarly, when we think of a nation or a region, we may, besides average income, think of other equally important attributes.

TABLE 1.3 PER CAPITA INCOME OF SELECT STATES

State	Per Capita Income for 2012-13 (in Rs)
Maharashtra	1,07,670
Kerala	88,527
Bihar	28,774

Source : Economic Survey 2013-14

What could these attributes be? Let us examine this through an example. Table 1.3 gives the per capita income of Maharashtra, Kerala and Bihar. Actually, these figures are of Per Capita Net State Domestic Product at Current Prices for 2012-13. Let us ignore what this complicated term exactly means. Roughly we can take it to be per capita income of the state. We find that of the three, Maharashtra has the highest per capita income and

Bihar is at the bottom. This means that, on an average, a person in Maharashtra earned Rs 1,07,670 in one year whereas, on an average, a person in Bihar would earn only around Rs 28,774. So, if per capita income were to be used as the measure of development, Maharashtra will be considered the most developed and Bihar the least developed state of the three. Now, let us look at certain other data pertaining to these states given in Table 1.4.

TABLE 1.4 SOME COMPARATIVE DATA ON MAHARASHTRA, KERALA AND BIHAR

State	Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births (2012)	Literacy Rate %	Net Attendance Ratio (per 100 persons) secondary stage (age 14 and 15 years) 2009-10
		2011	
Maharashtra	25	82	64
Kerala	12	94	78
Bihar	43	62	35

(P) Provisional

Source : Economic Survey, 2013-14, National Sample Survey Organisation (Report No. 551)

Explanation of some of the terms used in this table:

Infant Mortality Rate (or IMR) indicates the number of children that die before the age of one year as a proportion of 100 live children born in that particular year.

Literacy Rate measures the proportion of literate population in the 7 and above age group.

Net Attendance Ratio is the total number of children of age group 14 and 15 years attending school as a percentage of total number of children in the same age group.

What does this table show? The first column of the table shows that in Kerala, out of 1000 children born, 12 died before completing one year of age but in Maharashtra the proportion of children dying within one year of birth is 25, which is more than double. On the other hand, the per capita income of Maharashtra is more than that of Kerala as shown in Table 1.3. Just think of how dear you are to your parents, think of how every one is so happy when a child is born. Now, try to think of parents whose children die before they even celebrate their first birthday. How painful it must be to these parents? Next, note the year to which this data pertains. It is 2012. So we are not talking of old times; it is more than 65 years after independence when our metro towns are full of high rise buildings and shopping malls!

The problem does not end with Infant Mortality Rate. The last column of table 1.4 shows around two-thirds of children aged 14-15 in Bihar are not attending school beyond Class 8. This means that if you went to school in Bihar more than two-thirds of your class would be missing. Those who could have been in school are not there! If this had happened to you, you would not be able to read what you are reading now.



Most babies do not get basic health care

PUBLIC FACILITIES

How is it that the average person in Maharashtra has more income than the average person in Kerala but lags behind in these crucial areas? The reason is — **money in your pocket cannot buy all the goods and services that you may need to live well.** So, income by itself is not a completely adequate indicator of material goods and services that citizens are able to use. For example, normally, your money cannot buy you a pollution-free environment or ensure that you get unadulterated medicines, unless you can afford to shift to a community that already has all these things. Money may also not be able to protect you from infectious diseases, unless the whole of your community takes preventive steps.



Actually for many of the important things in life the best way, also the cheapest way, is to provide these goods and services collectively. Just think – will it be cheaper to have collective security for the whole locality or for each house to have its own security man? What if no one, other than you, in your village or locality is interested in studying? Would you be able to study? Not unless your parents could afford to send you to some private school elsewhere. So you are actually able to study because many other children also want to study and because many people believe that the government should open schools and provide other facilities so that all children have a chance to study. Even now, in many areas, children, particularly girls, are not able to achieve secondary level schooling because government/society has not provided adequate facilities.

Q2. Which state in India has a low Infant Mortality Rate?



Kerala has a low Infant Mortality Rate because it has adequate provision of basic health and educational facilities. Similarly, in some states, the

Public Distribution System (PDS) functions well. Health and nutritional status of people of such states is certainly likely to be better.

LET'S WORK THESE OUT

1. Look at data in Table 1.3 and 1.4. Is Maharashtra ahead of Bihar in literacy rate etc. as it is in terms of per capita income?
2. Think of other examples where collective provision of goods and services is cheaper than individual provision.
3. Does availability of good health and educational facilities depend only on amount of money spent by the government on these facilities? What other factors could be relevant?
4. In Tamil Nadu, 75 per cent of the people living in rural areas use a ration shop, whereas in Jharkhand only 8 per cent of rural people do so. Where would people be better off and why?



ACTIVITY 2

Study Table 1.5 carefully and fill in the blanks in the following paragraphs. For this, you may need to make calculations based on the table.

TABLE 1.5 EDUCATIONAL ACHIEVEMENT OF RURAL POPULATION OF UTTAR PRADESH

Category	Male	Female
Literacy rate for rural population	52%	19%
Literacy rate for children in age group 10-14 years	68%	39%
Percentage of rural children aged 10-14 attending school	64%	31%

- (a) The literacy rate for all age groups, including young and old, is _____ for rural males and _____ for rural females. However, it is not just that these many adults could not attend school but that there are _____ who are currently not in school.
- (b) It is clear from the table that _____ % of rural girls and _____ % of rural boys are not attending school. Therefore, illiteracy among children in the age group 10-14 is as high as _____ % for rural females and _____ % for rural males.
- (c) This high level of illiteracy among _____ age group, even after more than 60 years of our independence, is most disturbing. In many other states also we are nowhere near realisation of the constitutional goal of free and compulsory education for all children up to the age of 14, which was expected to be achieved by 1960.

Q3. Who publishes Human Development Report?

Q4. What is the full form of HDI?

Q5. What is the full form of BMI?

Q6. Per Capita is calculated in which currency?

ACTIVITY 3

One way to find out if adults are undernourished is to calculate what nutrition scientists call Body Mass Index (BMI). This is easy to calculate. Take the weight of the person in kg. Then take the height in metres. Divide the weight by the square of the height. If this figure is less than 18.5 then the person would be considered undernourished. However, if this BMI is more than 25, then a person is overweight. Do remember that this criterion is not applicable to growing children.

Let each student in a class find out the weight and height of three adult persons of different economic backgrounds such as construction workers, domestic servants, office workers, business-persons etc. Collect the data from all the students and make a combined table. Calculate their BMI. Do you find any relationship between economic background of person and her/his nutritional status?



HUMAN DEVELOPMENT REPORT

Once it is realised that even though the level of income is important, yet it is an inadequate measure of the level of development, we begin to think of other criterion. There could be a long list of such criterion but then it would not be so useful. What we need is a small number of the most important things. Health and education indicators, such as the ones we used in comparison of Kerala and Maharashtra, are among them. Over the past decade or so, health and education indicators have come to be widely used along with income as a measure of development. For instance, **Human Development Report** published by UNDP compares countries based on the educational levels of the people, their health status and per capita income. It would be interesting to look at certain relevant data regarding India and its neighbours from Human Development Report 2014.

TABLE 1.6 SOME DATA REGARDING INDIA AND ITS NEIGHBOURS FOR 2013

Country	Gross National Income (GNI) per capita (2011 PPP \$)	Life Expectancy at birth	Literacy Rate for 15+ yrs population 2005-2012	HDI Rank in the world
Sri Lanka	9250	74.3	91.2	73
India	5150	66.4	62.8	135
Myanmar	3998	65.2	92.7	150
Pakistan	4652	66.6	54.9	146
Nepal	2194	68.4	57.4	145
Bangladesh	2713	70.7	57.7	142

Source : Human Development Report, 2014

NOTES

1. HDI stands for Human Development Index. HDI ranks in above table are out of 177 countries in all.
2. Life Expectancy at birth denotes, as the name suggests, average expected length of life of a person at the time of birth.
3. Per Capita Income is calculated in dollars for all countries so that it can be compared. It is also done in a way so that every dollar would buy the same amount of goods and services in any country.

Q7. How much of country's population is overusing their groundwater reserves?

Isn't it surprising that a small country in our neighbourhood, Sri Lanka, is much ahead of India in every respect and a big country like ours has such a low rank in the world? Table 1.6 also shows that though Nepal has less than half the per capita income of India, yet it is not far behind India in life expectancy and literacy levels.

Many improvements have been suggested in calculating HDI and many new components have been

added to the Human Development Report but, by pre-fixing Human to Development, it has made it very clear that what is important in development is what is happening to citizens of a country. It is people, their health, their well being, that is most important.

Do you think there are certain other aspects that should be considered in measuring human development?

SUSTAINABILITY OF DEVELOPMENT

Suppose for the present that a particular country is quite developed. We would certainly like this level of development to go up further or at least be maintained for future generations. This is obviously desirable. However, since the second half of the twentieth century, a number of scientists have been warning that the present type, and levels, of development are not sustainable.

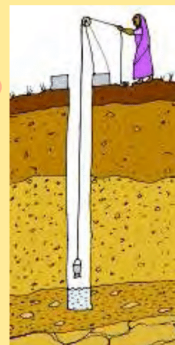
"We have not inherited the world from our forefathers — we have borrowed it from our children."

LET'S UNDERSTAND WHY THIS IS SO THROUGH THE FOLLOWING EXAMPLE:

Example 1: Groundwater in India

"Recent evidence suggests that the groundwater is under serious threat of overuse in many parts of the country. About 300 districts have reported a water level decline of over 4 metres during the past 20 years. Nearly one-third of the country is overusing their groundwater reserves. In another 25 years, 60 per cent of the country would be doing the same if the present way of using this resource continues. Groundwater overuse is particularly found in the agriculturally prosperous regions of Punjab and Western U.P., hard rock plateau areas of central and south India, some coastal areas and the rapidly growing urban settlements."

- Why ground water is overused?
- Can there be development without overuse?



Q8. If people continue to extract reserves of crude oil at the present rate, how much years more it will last?

Groundwater is an example of renewable resources. These resources are replenished by nature as in the case of crops and plants. However, even these resources may be overused. For example, in the case of groundwater, if we use more than what is being replenished by rain then we would be overusing this resource.

Non-renewable resources are those which will get exhausted after years of use. We have a fixed stock on earth which cannot be replenished. We do discover new resources that we did not know of earlier. New sources in this way add to the stock. However, over time, even this will get exhausted.

FOR EXAMPLE, CRUDE OIL THAT WE EXTRACT FROM THE EARTH IS A NON-RENEWABLE RESOURCE. HOWEVER WE MAY FIND A SOURCE OF OIL THAT WE DID NOT KNOW OF EARLIER. EXPLORATIONS ARE BEING UNDERTAKEN ALL THE TIME.

Example 2: Exhaustion of Natural Resources

Look at the following data for crude oil.

TABLE 1.7 CRUDE OIL RESERVES

Region/Country	Reserves (2013) (Thousand Million Barrels)	Number of Years Reserves will last
Middle East	808.5	78.1
United States of America	44.2	12.1
World	1687.9	53.3

Source : BP Statistical Review of World Energy, June 2014

The table gives an estimate of reserves of crude oil (column 1). More important, it also tells us for how many years the stock of crude oil will last if people continue to extract it at the present rate. The reserves would last only 53 years more. This is for the world as a whole. However, different countries face different situations. Countries like India depend on importing oil from abroad because they do not have enough stocks of their own. If prices of oil increase this becomes a burden for everyone. There are countries like USA which have low reserves and hence want to secure oil through military or economic power.

The question of sustainability of development raises many fundamentally new issues about the nature and process of development.

- Is crude oil essential for the development process in a country? Discuss.
- India has to import crude oil. What problems do you anticipate for the country looking at the above situation?



ANSWERS(DEVELOPMENT):

Ans.1 Equal treatment, freedom, security, respect

Ans.2 Kerala

Ans.3 UNDP

Ans.4 Human Development Index

Ans.5 Body Mass Index

Ans.6 Dollars

Ans.7 One-third

Ans.8 53 Years

QUESTIONS FROM CBSE SQP

21. Which one of the following best describes Human Development Index (HDI)?

- A. Improvement in science, information and technology
- B. Improvement in health, education and income
- C. Improvement in information and communication
- D. Improvement in investment, finance and technology

Ans. B. Improvement in health, education and income (Pg. 13)

22. “Consequences of environmental degradation do not respect national or state boundaries.” Which of the following is the essence of this statement?

- A. Economic development
- B. Human Development
- C. Sustainable Development
- D. National Development

Ans. C. Sustainable Development (Pg. 15)

39. Two statements are given in the question below as Assertion (A) and Reasoning (R). Read the statements and choose the appropriate option.

Assertion (A): Human Development mentions how much socio-economic development has happened in a country.

Reason (R): Comparison of national income of two countries explains Human Development Index.

Options:

- A. Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
- B. Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- C. A is true but R is false.
- D. A is false but R is true.

Ans. C. A is true but R is false. (Pg. 8)

41. Read the following data and information carefully and select the most appropriate answer from the given options:

TABLE FOR COMPARISON OF THREE COUNTRIES					
Countries	Monthly income of citizens in 2007 (in Rupees)				
	I	II	III	IV	V
Country A	9500	10500	9800	10000	10200
Country B	500	500	500	500	48000
Country C	5000	1000	15000	4000	25000

Rita is an employee of a multinational company who gets transferred to different countries after every three years of service. She has been given an opportunity to choose any one out of the three countries mentioned in the table above as her next job location. She calculates average income of all these countries as per the given data and chooses to be transferred to Country A.

Identify the reason for which Rita has chosen country A.

- A. Most of its citizens are rich and stable
- B. Has most equitable distribution of income
- C. National income of its citizens is higher
- D. Average income of its citizens is lower

Ans. B. Has most equitable distribution of income. (Pg. 24)

42. Vijay is undernourished as his weight is 45 kgs and his height is 1.78 meters. Find out his Body Mass Index (BMI) from the following options.

- A. 12.6
- B. 13.5
- C. 14.7
- D. 15.2

Ans. A-12.6 (Pg. 13)

PREVIOUS YEAR QUESTIONS SPECIALLY CONVERTED IN MCQ FORMAT

1 Mark Questions

[1M, 2020]

1. Infant Mortality indicates the number of children that die before the age of:
- A) 1 year as proportion of 1000 live children born in that particular year.
 - B) 6 months as proportion of 1000 live children born in that particular year.
 - C) 2 years as proportion of 1000 children born in that particular year.
 - D) 12 months as proportion of 2000 children born in that particular year.

Answer – A

[1M, 2019]

2. What may be a goal of landless rural labourers regarding their income?
- A) more days of work and better wages.
 - B) less days of work and better wages.
 - C) local school for their children which is able to provide quality education
 - D) both a and c

Answer – D

[1M, 2019]

3. What may be the goal of the prosperous farmer of Punjab?
- A) assured low family income.
 - B) assured consistent family income.
 - C) both a and d
 - D) easy availability of cheap labourers.

Answer – C

[1M, 2018]

4. Which one of the following are the goals of development?
- A) equal treatment and security
 - B) dignity for all citizens
 - C) safe and secured environment for women to make progress in every walk of their life.
 - D) all of the above

Answer – D

[1M, 2015]

5. “What may be the development for one may not be development for the other”. Which of the following examples are of the above statement
- A) construction of dams.

- B) building of thermal and nuclear plants.
- C) more wages to worker.
- D) all of the above.

Answer – D

[1M, 2011]

6. Which one of the following points supports the statement “sustainable development is essential”.

- A) sustainable development aims at economic development without damaging the environment.
- B) sustainable development aims at conserving for future.
- C) resources are to be used in such a way that they are overexploited.
- D) both a and b.

[1M, 2015]

7. What do final goods and services mean?

- A) production activities in the primary, secondary and tertiary.
- B) large number of goods and services produced by primary, secondary and tertiary for consumption and investment.
- C) both a and b
- D) none of the above

[1M, 2014]

8. What is the advantage of per capita income? Mention any one.

A8. It helps to compare the development of countries as per capita income tells us whether people in one country are better off than others in a different country.

[1M, 2013]

9. What term is used to describe the ‘average number of years a person is expected to live at birth’?

- A) Per capita income.
- B) infant mortality rate.
- C) Life expectancy.
- D) Net attendance ratio.

Answer – C

[1M, 2013]

10. Which one of the following variables are composite index of achievements of a nation for Human Development Index.

- A) longevity
- B) Knowledge
- C) standard of living
- D) all of the above

Answer – D

[1M, 2012]

11. Why is the total income of countries not used to make comparisons between them?

- A) population of different countries is different.
- B) it does not give an idea what an average citizen is earning.
- C) because it hides disparities.
- D) all of the above

Answer – D

[1M, 2018]

12. Why do we averages? Are there are any limitations to their use? Illustrate with your own examples related to development.

A12.

1. Total income is not useful measure for comparison between countries. Since countries have different populations, comparing total income does not tell what an average person is likely to earn. Hence, we use average income which is total income of the country divided by the total population.

2. the defect of average as a measure is that it does not show the distribution (dispersion) of income between the rich and the poor.

3. Two countries may have the same average income but in one country almost every family may enjoy more or less the same kind of income, whereas in the other, some may be very rich and others very poor. The disparity between rich and poor is an important feature that the average measure (per capita income) does not consider.

Example: in terms of development, we can take the example of India, where the metro towns are full of high-rise buildings and shopping malls while some villages have not yet been provided with a basic necessity like electricity.

[1M, 2018]

13. which one of the following points are the valid reasons of why do people look at a mix of goals for development?

- A) people also seek things like equal treatment, freedom, security and respect.
- B) women need a safe environment to take up a variety of jobs.
- C) students seek better education and equal opportunities to learn.

D) all of the above

Answer – D

[1M, 2015]

14. On what basis World Bank classifies different countries?

- A) per capita income
- B) Gross enrollment ratio
- C) net attendance ration
- D) none of the above

Answer – A

[1M, 2015]

15. In the year 2004 the per capita income of rich country according to World bank is:

- A) countries with per capita income of ₹4,53,000 per annum and above.
- B) countries with per capita income of ₹37,000 per annum or lower.
- C) countries with per capita income between ₹ 37,000 - ₹4,53,000.
- D) countries with per capita income of ₹4,53,000 per annum or lower.

Answer – A

[1M, 2015]

16. According to World development Report, 2006 India comes in which category?

- A) Rich
- B) Poor
- C) middle category
- D) none of the above

Answer – B

[1M, 2015]

17. What was the per capita income of India according to the World Development Report, 2006?

- A) ₹37,000
- B) ₹31,000
- C) ₹28,000
- D) ₹25,000

Answer – C

[1M,2015]

18. "Money cannot buy all the goods and services that one needs to live well" which one of the following points supports the statement?

- A) money cannot buy a pollution free and dean environment with fresh air.
- B) it can protect us from infectious diseases and guarantee good health for us.
- C) money can assure that medicines availabe in the market are not adulterated.
- D) all of the above.

Answer – A

[3M, 2015]

19. What are common development goals? Give any two suitable examples of common development goals.

A19.

- There are certain goals which are the same or common for all. These are common developmental goals. The developmental goals that people have are not only about better income but also about other important things in life. More income or more material goods do not always give us a good quality life.
- There are other aspects such as equal treatment, freedom, security, opportunity to learn, good working conditions, pollution-free atmosphere, job security and good social life which are very important for a good quality life. Money or material things that one can buy with it, is one factor on which our life depends. But quality of our life also depends on non-material things, for example, the role of our friends in our life which cannot be measured but mean a lot to us.

[1M, 2014]

20. On the basis of which indicators of HDI 2004 Sri Lanka has better rank than India? Which one of the below given are correct indicators.

- A) per capita income
- B) life expectancy at birth
- C) Gross enrolement ratio
- D) all of the above

Answer – D

[3M, 2014]

21. On the basis of which three indicators of HDI 2004 Sri Lanka has better rank than India?

A14. Three indicators of HDI 2004 in which Sri Lanka has better rank than India:

1. Per capita income—The per capita income of Sri Lanka in US dollars was 4,390 US dollars while that of India was 3,139 US dollars.

2. Life expectancy at birth—The life expectancy at birth for Sri Lanka was 74, higher than that of India at 64.

3. Gross enrolment ratio for three levels—Sri Lanka had Gross Enrolment ratio of 69 while that of India was 60.

[3M, 2014]

22. 'Conflicting goals can also be developmental goals'. Elaborate with examples.

A22.

- All persons do not have the same notion of development or progress. Each one of them seeks different things. They seek things that are most important for them, i.e., that which can fulfil their aspirations or desires. In fact at times two persons or groups of persons may seek things which are conflicting.
- A girl expects as much freedom and opportunity as her brother and that he also shares in the household work. Her brother may not like this.
- To get more electricity, industrialists may want more dams. But this may submerge the land and disrupt the lives of people who are displaced, such as tribals. They might resent this and may prefer small check dams or tanks to irrigate their land.

[3M, 2014]

23. Explain with examples that there are other important development goals also besides income.

A.23

- More income or more material goods do not always give us a good quality life. There are other aspects such as equal treatment, freedom, security, opportunity to learn, good working conditions, pollution-free atmosphere, job security and good social life which are very important for a good quality life.
- Money or material things that one can buy with it, is one factor on which our life depends. But quality of our life also depends on non-material things, for example, the role of our friends in our life which cannot be measured but mean a lot to us. Another example, if we get a job in a far off place, before accepting it we would try consider many factors apart from income such as facilities for our family, working atmosphere, or opportunity to learn. Similarly, for development, people look at a mix of goals. It is true that if women are engaged in paid work, their dignity increases. However, it is also the case that if there is

respect for women there would be more sharing of house work and greater acceptance of women.

- The developmental goals that people have are not only about better income but also about other important things in life.

[1M, 2018]

24. Fields other than income where development is needed?

- A) education and health
- B) nutrition
- C) transportation and electricity
- D) all of the above

Answer – D

[5M, 2018]

25. Explain any five fields other than income where development is needed.

A25. Fields other than income where development is needed:

1. Education:- The government must provide adequate education facilities in all rural and urban areas. The government must necessarily focus on education for girls so that all girls are able to acquire atleast secondary level schooling. Running proper schools and providing quality education, particularly elementary education, is the duty of the Government.

2. Health :-Basic health care facilities are a must for all. Establishment of government hospitals, clinics and dispensaries, especially in rural areas, to provide subsidized and unadulterated medicines to the poorer sections of society.

3. Nutrition :- An effective Public Distribution System—proper functioning of ration shops and equitable distribution of food grains is very essential.

4. Transportation :- A well developed public transport system to make it easy for general public to commute.

5. Electricity :- It is the duty of the government to provide electricity and water at reasonable rates to the common man and prevent him from exploitation by private companies.

[5M, 2017]

26. Explain with reasons why state of Punjab with a very high per capita income has a low literacy rate.

A26. Per capita income is not a useful criterion at all to measure the human development ranking of a state. High per capita income is not the only attribute

to a good quality life. Money . cannot buy all the essential things required for a good life.

This can be seen in the case of Punjab which has a very high per capita income but a low literacy rate. Having money in one's pocket cannot buy all the goods and services that we need to live well. Money cannot ensure education and literacy. Another reason for low literacy rate in Punjab could be the lack of free and compulsory educational facilities. The government needs to open more schools and provide other facilities so that all children have a chance to study.

Pollution-free atmosphere to ensure good health, protection from infectious diseases, lowering of mortality rate, promotion of literacy, etc. are essential for a good standard of living. In order to achieve these, joint efforts have to be made by all members of a community, be it rich or poor.

[5M, 2015]

27. What does HDI stand for? Explain the main criteria of measuring HDI according to UNDP Report of 1990.

A27. HDI Stand for Human Development Index.

Main criteria of measuring HDI:

1. HDI published by UNDP compares countries based on the educational levels of the people, their health status and per capita income.
2. HDI determines the rank of a country by its overall achievement in three areas, i.e., life expectancy, educational level and per capita income.
3. Many improvements have been suggested in calculating HDI and many new components have been added to Human Development Report.
4. Pre-fixing Human to Development, it has made it clear that what is important in development is what is happening to citizens of a country, i.e., the health and well being of the people is most important.

[5M, 2014]

27. Explain with examples that there are other important development goals also besides income.

A27.

More income or more material goods do not always give us a good quality life.

There are other aspects such as equal treatment, freedom, security, opportunity to learn, good working conditions, pollution-free atmosphere, job security and good social life which are very important for a good quality life.

Money or material things that one can buy with it, is one factor on which our life depends. But quality of our life also depends on non-material things, for example, the role of our friends in our life which cannot be measured but mean a lot to us. Another example, if we get a job in a far off place, before accepting it we would try consider many factors apart from income such as facilities for our family, working atmosphere, or opportunity to learn. Similarly, for development, people look at a mix of goals. It is true that if women are engaged in paid work, their dignity increases. However, it is also the case that if there is respect for women there would be more sharing of house work and greater acceptance of women.

The developmental goals that people have are not only about better income but also about other important things in life